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Germany's most successful hoax

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GERMANY'S MOST SUCCESSFUL HOAX

How Germany Imposed Upon the World the Myth of her Supremacy in Social Progress, Industry and Invention, and the Arts and Sciences

Germany's Boasts *vs.* The Facts

Behind the Camouflage of a Social Paradise Poverty and Indigence Abounded. "Kultur" Revealed in Enslavement of Underpaid Workers, Appalling Rate of Infant Mortality and Child Suicides, and Misery of Outcast Aged Poor. German Achievements in Industry and Science Based on the Robbery of the Inventions and Discoveries of Other Nations. In Her Claims to Preeminence in Art and Literature "Germany Presented the Spectacle of the Belly-god Seeking to Filch the Laurels of Apollo"

by

RALPH M. EASLEY

1918

M.W.A. July 22/'23.

GERMANY'S MOST SUCCESSFUL HOAX

By Ralph M. Easley

While Germany was preparing armies and manufacturing cannon for her intended onslaught for world dominion she was engaged at the same time in a "peaceful offensive" designed to win from America an overwhelming and subservient admiration and esteem which should disarm our indignation and render us inert when the time for her first blow came. To camouflage her baleful preparations and sinister intentions, Germany during those years presented herself as a nation, which by industry, thrift and the practice of homely virtues, had not only become prosperous in peaceful industry but had evolved a social paradise for the working classes. A benefactor among the nations, seeking only to wipe out disease and all the ills of mankind, Germany exploited her leadership in science, medicine, inventions, in industry and commerce, in the uplift of the working classes and the elimination of poverty. In the arts, she arrogated to herself the highest place among the muses. Until the world was stunned by her treacherous blow to Belgium all that Germany claimed was taken at its face value. Germany had herself made the phrase "German honesty" an axiom. None questioned her most sweeping claims; acceptance became tacit. During those unsuspecting days Germany accomplished her supreme achievement—the imposition upon the world of the most colossal fake in history.

The world, without knowing very much about it, swallowed the boast that Germany was "over all" in music, art and literature; that she had become the saviour of mankind from the afflictions of disease by her discoveries in bacteriology and medicine; that she was the A-number-one object lesson in industrial economy, and was indeed the fairy godmother of the nations who, by a wave of her Prussian wand, had banished the immemorial ills of the hitherto downtrodden laboring classes. Where it came to fostering the gracious arts, on what Germany reported and her fatuous admirers furthered, the Hohenzollern autocracy made the ducal patrons of Milan appear as "pikers." In Germany, we were told, genius was recognized and the poet was peer to the peers; only in America had literature and art become commercial, so that the poets and writers who refused to sell themselves to the capitalistic magazines were compelled to live in indigency. American education was a poor thing at best, while German universities were the final seat of learning—an idea assiduously fostered by the German University League,

Prof. Hugo Muensterberg and by little American professors who yearned for an exchange-professorship in some German institution. What most impressed the working classes of America—whom Germany most wanted to alienate from their own Government and render discontented—was the myth that German workers, alone favored among all the workers of the world, enjoyed millenially ideal conditions of working and living. While the Teuton propaganda boasting Germany's supremacy in culture, education, etcetera, was abetted by such American admirers as Prof. John W. Burgess, Dr. Ernest Flagg Henderson and George Sylvester Viereck, the social progress myth was industriously and zealously carried on by such writers as Fred. C. Howe, Dr. Roger W. Babson and Morris Hillquit. Where these gentry left off, Germany's publicity game of deception after the outbreak of the war was still furthered by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, Dr. William Bayard Hale, Dr. Edward A. Rumely, Jeremiah O'Leary, and others now in unsavory repute.

For nearly a quarter of a century—and while thousands of Germans fled to other countries to find new homes—the American people have been told that the German masses were well fed and happy, that from infancy to old age they were solicitously cared for by a fatherly government, that workers enjoyed shorter hours and higher pay than those of other countries, that they had picturesque homes, cheap food in plenty. According to the reports, in Germany there was no poverty, slums did not exist, German babies were provided with pasteurized milk and cared for in krippen and clinics, and in sere old age, instead of poverty or the almhouse, the happy Germans enjoyed ease, comfort and freedom from worry through the marvellous German system of pensions.

In fact, so delightful were the living conditions of the masses of German workers before the war, as presented by various paid and unpaid promoters of German propaganda, including certain American sociological "experts," that many people in this country pined for the paradise provided by the Kaiser for his devoted subjects. Especially were Socialist leaders, whose political philosophy came from Germany and who opposed our going to war with Germany, outspoken in the belief that the German system was better than our own. J. O. Bentall, former Socialist candidate for Governor of Minnesota (later found guilty by a jury in the Federal court of Minneapolis of violating the espionage act, and also under sentence for obstructing the draft), declared in effect in a public speech: "What if the Germans come over and rule us? What do we care who governs us so long as we are well fed and happy?"

Of the various kinds of German propaganda which have been sprung upon the world at a cost of millions of dollars, none was so successful as this. It served to cloak the sinister purposes of the Imperial German Government. It enlisted the regard of the working classes and intellectuals of other nations. It caused

many people, after the outbreak of the war, to temporize for Germany, and served to allay the righteous indignation and horror aroused by the bestial atrocities of her military hordes.

The system which has been worked out in Germany is what the German autocracy by force of might would impose upon the people of the world. Should it be desired with outstretched arms as a blessing for all mankind? The Allies have given their answer, and America has given her answer. Yet so long-continued and persistent was the German propaganda, that many Americans are still in ignorance of the actual facts concerning conditions in Germany. When they realize what actually existed they will better understand why the peoples of the world must resist the thing called Prussianism with force to the utmost.

Extolled Social Insurance and Farm Loan System a Farce.

What are the facts back of these claims for superior working, social, and economic conditions in Germany? The League for National Unity undertook to assemble the facts regarding these conditions up to the outbreak of the war. These facts, drawn from official German documents and other authoritative sources, have been available at any time in our public libraries to the "social reformers" who have so misled the American people on these matters. The studies were prepared for the League by Gustavus Myers, the well-known research expert and historian. They deal with the following topics:

Oppression of the farmers.
Underpaid workers.
Industrial enslavement of women and children.
Shocking housing conditions.
Chronic underfeeding and great infant mortality.
The large extent of pauperism.
Counterfeit social insurance.

The facts and figures quoted by me in this article are based on Mr. Myers's report. Now let us see what they reveal:

That conditions under which workers and farmers in Germany lived and worked were intolerable in the extreme; that women and children worked like beasts of burden on farms and in the cities; that sweatshops abounded; that the majority of workers lived in foul, wretched tenements; that they suffered from lack of food and fuel, and labored for stretches of hours unparalleled in other countries for starvation wages.

As for the so-called social insurance laws, what did they amount to? According to the Amtliche Nachrichten des Reichs-Versicherung-Amt, Berlin, the average invalidity pension in 1913 was $46.51 a year—less than $1 a week. The average sickness pension was $48.45 a year—also less than $1 a week.

The average old-age pension was $39.75 a year—*about 76 cents a week.* The average widow's and widower's pension was $18.49 a year—*about 35 cents a week.* The average widow's sickness pension was $18.59 a year and the average orphan's pension $19.07 a year. These were the pensions in a country where the poorest paid adult, living in the lowest possible scale, needed at least $140 to $155 a year for the cost of the barest subsistence.

The American press agents of Teutonic superiority have extolled the various social reform measures, particularly the provisions for giving financial credit to small farmers. In the United States the Federal Farm Loan Act operates to the benefit of small farmers who actually till the soil, and eliminates absentee landlords. Loans from $100 to $10,000 are made on land security and improvements, from five to forty years, repayable on easy terms and at a low rate of interest. From the time the Federal Farm Loan Act was put into operation up to Dec. 1, 1917, in less than six months, $30,000,000 was loaned. Yet these very American farmers have been told that the German Government is much more generous. But is this so?

Dr. Kapp Konigsberg, General Director of the Prussian Landschaften—the Mutual Farm Loan Associations—testifying before a visiting commission in 1912, admitted that the systems of loans on landed property had benefited chiefly the landowning aristocracy.

"Of the estates," he testified, "which exceed 100 hectares (a hectare is not quite 2½ acres) 66.3 per cent. have availed themselves of landschaft loans; the corresponding proportion in the case of peasant holdings is only 13.5 per cent."

The meaning of this is clear when it is explained that in Germany 2,084,000 farm holdings are under 1¼ acres, 1,294,449 farm holdings are from 1¼ to 5 acres, 1,006,277 farm holdings from 5 to 12½ acres, and 1,065,539 farm holdings from 12½ to 50 acres. The Landwirtschaftliche Betriebsstatistik, Part 2-B, published by the Imperial Statistical Office, Berlin, 1912, further shows that while the millions of peasant farmers have only tiny farms, 23,566 Junkers—feudal barons or magnate farmers—own nearly 25,000,000 acres, embraced in estates of 250 to 500 acres and more. Of the farms in Germany, 36.3 per cent. are under 1¼ acres, 22.6 per cent. 1¼ to 5 acres, 17.5 per cent. 5 to 12 acres, 18.6 per cent. 12½ to 50 acres, 4.6 per cent. 50 to 250 acres, 0.2 per cent. 250 to 500 acres, and 0.2 per cent. 500 acres and over.

It can therefore be seen what an insignificant proportion of the small farmers have received the aid of loans from these Mutual Farm Loan Associations. In their inception they were meant for the landed aristocrats, and have remained so.

Much praise has been accorded the annuity banks of Germany by infatuated admirers of the paternal Prussian system. To what extent have these banks benefited small farmers? They were established in 1850, and enlarged in functions later

by legislation. They have served, in the words of Dr. Augsbin of Berlin "in facilitating the redemption of old servitudes encumbering the lands of peasants, so as to enable the peasant farmer to buy off the feudal dues incumbering his land." These banks issue annuity bonds, guaranteed by the Prussian Government, which run from fifty to sixty years, and by 1909 the amount issued was more than 500,000,000 marks. Thus the peasants of Germany are compelled to pay off dues for feudal impositions of five centuries ago.

The vast proportion of farms are so small that the farmers cannot afford machinery, and instead use the labor of women and children. Does one see women and children hitched with oxen and dogs, drawing plows and carts, in the United States? "In Germany," reported F. J. H. von Engelken, (President of the Federal Farm Loan Bank of Columbia, S. C.,) member of a visiting American commission, "the greater proportion of the farm work is done by women. It is a common sight to see women hoeing or pitching hay or spreading manure." And what were the generous emoluments in prosperous, happy Germany? According to testimony given on farm wages in 1912 a woman farm laborer earned from 38 to 48 cents a day, and children over 12 years got 24 cents a day, without board. Male farm labor got 72 cents a day.

The happy farmers of Germany! The demeaning caste system which sharply defines a peasant in Germany is surpassed in rigidity perhaps only in India.

The peasant farmer is sharply defined in a class by himself. In the United States every agriculturist, whether proprietary farmer, tenant farmer or farm laborer, has the equal right to vote. But in Germany only farmers (and many farmers are renters) who pay taxes are allowed to vote, and even they are only allowed to vote for the Reichstag, which is merely a debating society. Women have no vote. A peasant the little farmer is, and he stays a peasant.

Educational System Makes Germans Vassals from Childhood.

The educational system is so devised that, generation after generation, the child is educated so that he will remain in the station of life in which he was born. The Kaiser's Government sees well to it that the child's mind and movements are molded for uses the autocracy wants to make of it in its militaristic and intrenched caste system. The Junkers believe in the divine rights of kings, and lording it as they do over the peasants, use the so-called educational system to fill the peasants' minds with that doctrine.

The entire educational system of Germany is designed to keep the people vassals of the Junker autocracy. Prof. Thomas Alexander, who spent many years studying the Prussian schools, describes them thus:

"The Volkschulen (people's schools) in Germany are, therefore, for the very large underclass. Class lines are very marked, and those lower orders of society which send their children to the Volkschulen very rarely ever think of breaking over into the forbidden fields. There is, therefore, a marked difference in the quality of pupils in the upper schools and those of the lower. The lower classes unconsciously admit their inferiority in their attitude to the ruling ten thousand, and they have maintained this attitude for so long, that they are now really inferior, mentally, morally and physically.

"The first great aim of German elementary education is the production of an efficient German citizen * * * who is ready and willing to take his place in that part of the social order to which he belongs.

"The second aim is the * * * need of producing in large numbers a type of citizenship *easily amenable to the dictates of bureaucratic officialdom.* This under class is composed of the peasants, small tradesmen, subordinate officials, artisans and other laboring classes, together comprising fully ninety per cent of the total population * * * *The great mass have been molded and cast in one die—they think alike, they act alike. What they think and do is determined by the leaders of the nation. This is accomplished by the Volkschulen * * * for the masses * * * respond* as a man to the slightest suggestion of authority."

That "authority" is, of course, the Hohenzollern autocracy, with its mainstays, the Junkers and the Bureaucracy. The mass of the German people are brought up and taught to be their dupes.

As long ago as 1890 the Kaiser in a public speech at the Berlin Conference on Secondary Education sneered at "an over production of a highly educated people," declared that "the gentlemen who write for the press are a danger to us," and concluded with habitual emphasis on the autocractic I: "I will therefore approve the foundation of no more such schools in the future unless their necessity can be proved. We have enough of them already." The Kaiser wanted no independent, thinking people; a submissive mass was what the military machine demanded and meant to have; education was to be reserved as much as possible for the privileged castes.

The debauchment, by this system of education, of an entire people from their childhood accounts for the phenomenal submissiveness of the Germans to their rulers and their resignation to the most intolerable oppressions. Their very virtue of industriousness has been perverted by their masters into tacit slavery.

In the United States the ten-hour workday was established in 1840 and the eight-hour workday received Congressional sanction in 1869. Up to the very beginning of the war the general workday for highly skilled trades in Germany was fifty-

seven to sixty hours a week and in other trades twelve to fourteen hours a day. The average usual hours for labor, according to the replies of German employers to the British Board of Trade Inquiry, in 1908 were: Fifty-four hours for compositors; 59 hours in the building trades; 59½ hours in the engineering trades. By comparison, hours of labor in Germany were 8 to 12 per cent. higher than in England and 10 to 34 per cent. higher than in the United States.

As for those reported high wages, we have the facts given by Dr. R. R. Kuczynski, director of the municipal statistical office of Schoeneberg, who was commissioned by the German Imperial Treasury Department to prepare a memorial. In 1907 the following wages prevailed in the prosperous Fatherland:

Miners, hard coal mines, an average of $334 a year.
Miners, soft coal mines, an average of $297 a year.
Workers in salt mines and works, an average of $309 a year.
Miners in copper mines, an average of $271 a year.
Miners in iron mines, an average of $266 a year.
Masons, $1.26 to $1.61 a day.
Carpenters, $1.24 to $1.61 a day.
Plumbers, gas fitters, and steam fitters, $1.13 to $1.39 a day.
Stonecutters, $1.62 to $1.72 a day.
Krupp plant, at Essen, average daily earnings, $1.27.
Journeymen printers, $6.55 to $7.44 a week.
Skilled State railway shopworkers, 86 cents to $1.02 a day.
Engineers, conductors, &c., State railway, 70 cents a day.
Artisans and mechanics, State railway, 98 cents to $1.09 a day.
Employes, Prussian-Hessian State railway, average 76 cents a day.
Able-bodied seamen, Baltic and North Sea, average $15.18 a month.

This list includes skilled men only. Other kinds of workers in these different industries received, of course, much less than the skilled. An investigation at the same time made by the Federation of German Woodworkers—an industry employing nearly 800,000 persons—disclosed that the average weekly labor hours of joiners, turners, brush and basket makers, wheelwrights, wooden-shoe makers, box and toy makers, were 57 hours.

The average weekly earnings of adult males were $5.90 a week.

Cost of Living Exceeded Wage Income.

According to a summary sent out by the German Imperial Statistical Office, the average earnings of men per day in certain important groups of industries were, in March, 1914:

Metal industry	$1.32
Engineering industry	1.28

Electrical industry	$1.07
Paper industry	.93
Woodworking industry	1.01
Chemical industry	1.24
Stoneworking and pottery	1.07
Food, drink and tobacco	1.36
Leather and rubber	1.20

In the textile industry wages were considerably lower than the low wages in other industries. An article in the *Soziale Praxis* of Berlin, Nov. 11, 1915, stated that in normal times weekly wages of from 7 to 10 marks ($1.67 to $2.38) for female workers and from 14 to 15 marks ($3.33 to $3.57) for male workers represented the average wages paid in some important textile districts in Germany.

How do these wages compare with the cost of living? The German Imperial Statistical Office in 1908 published a report of an investigation of the annual living expenses of 852 families, which placed the average annual expenditure per family at $531.70. Compare this with the average yearly earnings of unskilled workmen, $310, and of skilled workmen, $373.

It has been said a hungry man knows no conscience. Before the war, while the land-owning and manufacturing classes waxed inordinately rich, the masses of Germany suffered from actual hunger. While Germany was increasing her navy and building her costly war machine, rents and the costs of living went up year by year; the barrack tenements became more and more overcrowded; foods that were mere necessaries in America became luxuries to the German workers; the pinch of poverty became more acute. The German government realized that its subjects were approaching uneasiness, if not active protest. It realized that to bring this hungry and at the same time docile people to the savage mood for war all that was needed was the declaration that Germany was attacked and that England wickedly intended to deprive the Germans of the fruit of their industry and thrift. It likewise held out the promise of the fat lands of France, the markets of Great Britain, of colonies beyond the seas. Success in war meant money and food.

The German Imperial Statistical Office affords accurate information as to the condition of the German workers' stomach up to the beginning of the war.

The German workers for many years have used horse meat and some dog meat. In Berlin before the war 11,000 to 14,000 horses were butchered annually for the markets. Beefsteak, veal and chops were far above the slender means of many. The average German workingman, according to official German statistics, was able to buy for his family only 79 cents' worth of meat and 26 cents' worth of sausage each week. The average family expenditure for fish was 7 cents a week, for butter or its substitutes—suet, oleomargarine and lard—36 cents a week, and for eggs 12 cents a week. Of cheese, a staple German food, a family

was able to buy only 7 to 8 cents' worth. For other necessaries the average family expenditure each week was: Potatoes, 15 to 16 cents' worth; vegetables, 10 to 11 cents; sugar, syrup and honey, 11 cents; fruit, 12 cents; flour, rice and cereals, 13 cents; coffee, consisting chiefly of coffee substitutes, 12 cents; tea, chocolate and cocoa, 4 cents; milk, 45 cents, and bread and pastry, 75 cents. During peace times the principal diet of the German workers consisted of hog meat, potatoes, milk, pastry and bread. With an average additional outlay of 14 cents a week for drinks and 10 cents for tobacco, the average annual expenditure per year for a skilled worker's family amounted to $230.65.

Germany the Pioneer in Food Adulteration.

Of course, one has heard a great deal about the cheapness of food in Germany; that for a little money one can get a great deal more than in the United States. In addition to the cost of food, according to a study of a given number of families made by the German Imperial Statistical Office during 1907-'08, the average family expenditure each year for clothing was $67.22; for rent, $95.50; for heating and lighting, $21.62, and for miscellaneous expenses, $105.19. Bearing in mind that the average yearly earning of unskilled workmen was $310 and of skilled workmen $373, the difference in cost of food between Germany and the United States was not relatively so great as it was represented to be. An idea of how the German workers' food compared with that of the workers in the United States may be gleaned by a comparison of the food consumption of the average German workman in 1907, as reported by the German Imperial Statistical Office, with what the average adult male, according to the report of the United States Bureau of Labor, consumed in 1903 in the United States:

	German workman, 1907.	United States adult male, 1903.
Meats . . . . . pounds..	60.63	186.19
Poultry . . . . . do....	.....	19.44
Butter . . . . . do....	16.31	30.13
Other fats . . . . . do....	13.23	22.50
Fish . . . . . do....	.....	20.46
Cheese . . . . . do....	8.38	4.38
Eggs . . . . . dozen..	.....	23.48
Potatoes . . . . . pounds..	202.82	240
Coffee . . . . . do....	6.83	13.37
Milk . . . . . quarts..	111.90	103.71
Sugar . . . . . pounds..	.....	69.75
Tea . . . . . do....	.....	3.13
Molasses . . . . . gallons..	.....	1.06
Flour meal . . . . . pounds..	.....	166.25
Rice . . . . . do....	.....	7.90

Reduced to the barest necessities, the German masses even at that were forced to use substitutes and adulterated articles instead of pure food. Taking the facts embodied in reports of Prussian state officials, the "Zeitschrift für Oeffentliche Chemie" published in 1914 an amazing account of the methods of food adulteration which prevailed in Germany. According to this report, artificial butter was increasingly being used instead of real butter, even in the country; benzoic and sulphuric acids were used as preservatives in margarine; flour and bakery products were adulterated with sand, talcum and weed seeds; imitation egg mixtures were colored with coal tar products; canned vegetables were colored with salts of copper; coffee was adulterated with pulse or lupine seeds; fruit jellies were found to be entirely artificial; without regard for human health, the most flagrant adulteration of candy was carried on. The penalty for such adulteration, so the report declared, "has not been clearly defined because the law has not been properly explained." In fact, Germany never had any effective food investigations or scandals.

It is true that wages rose in Germany after the outbreak of the war. But how did they rise? According to the *Bremer Bürger-Zeitung*, by September, 1916, the prices of foodstuffs had increased 100 per cent. Against this the increase of wages was 46 per cent. for men and 54 per cent. for women.

Intolerable Conditions in Wretched Tenements.

But don't model homes for workingmen, quaint cottages and miniature villas embowered with flowers, compensate the workers for hardships? In January, 1913, an old bill demanding housing reform was again introduced in the Prussian Legislature. This bill set forth the deplorable conditions existing. Needless to say, the bill did not pass. The general mass of workers in Germany, skilled and unskilled, live in what are known as "barrack tenements." These tenements are built in a series of blocks, one row behind the other, the grim rows situated thirty to forty feet apart, and usually three to six stories in height. The gloom, the foulness, the lack of light and air, the sordid barrenness of the dark rooms, the lack of baths and heat were hidden by the meretricious overdecoration of the street exterior. American visitors, seeking proof of German superiority over the rest of the world, described only these gaudy exteriors. They did not tell that the hall baths in the rear were used by from eight to ten families, or that one-fourth of the families living in these small two and three-room flats had to take in lodgers in order to pay their rent.

The Berlin census of 1900 showed that 96.7 per cent of the city's population lived in rented dwellings, mostly in these sordid barrack flats. Of 412,713 tenements in Berlin, 37,369 were of one room, 175,163 of two rooms, 143,744 of three rooms, and

56,197 of four rooms. Of 555,416 dwellings, housing a population of 1,906,994 persons in 1913, 40,690 consisted of one room, 186,756 of two rooms, 180,850 of three rooms, and 62,676 of four rooms. Of this number 34,508 had no kitchens. In 41,115 roomers were kept, and in 58,400 households transient night lodgers were taken in. Such are the happy homes of German workers! Mr. Gerard has stated that 55 per cent. of the families in Berlin live in one room. The prevailing "dwelling" for workers is a two-room flat, accommodating a family of four to six persons, and lodgers besides. For these "luxurious" quarters the German workingman, earning on an average $225 a year, has had to give up the equivalent of about fifty-six days' work a year for rent. Local taxes and State income taxes are not included.

Conditions similar to those in Berlin exist in all the great German cities. In Düsseldorf, much praised for its picturesque workingmen's homes, one-fourth of the workers in 1910 lived in one and two-room flats. It has been said that Germany is without slums. What are perhaps the foulest slums in the world are found in Magdeburg and Dantzig.

Against the intolerable housing conditions existing in Germany one might present the reforms in housing introduced in England, France, Belgium, and the United States. While much remains to be done in improvements in this country, the masses of American workers enjoy both working and living conditions infinitely superior to those of Germany.

Labor Organizations Repressed.

The German propaganda has aimed particularly at impressing the working classes of other lands with the purpose, as before pointed out, of weakening the allegiance of labor to their own Governments by making them believe workers were better off in Germany. Yet, in Germany, workers were not allowed to organize until long after unions were regarded as a fundamental right in other nations, and even today labor meetings are under direct bureaucratic surveillance. Few strikes have been successful in Germany.

In 1912, according to the German Statistical Year Book, 68.3 per cent., or more than two-thirds of the strikers, were compelled to return to work without meeting any success for their demands. In Saxony, where the general weekly wages of textile workers were from $1.30 to $2.12 a week, the workers in 1917 petitioned for the granting of a minimum wage scale. According to the Berlin *Vorwärts* of Aug. 21, 1917, General Groner, who was charged with the enforcement of the auxiliary service law, declared himself against the minimum wage—and that ended it. When the textile workers in Landeshut, Silesia, appealed to the War Arbitration Office at Posen, the presiding officer brusquely declared their wages were sufficiently high and threatened, if

the mills closed, to send all males into the army or war material establishments and the females to farms in West Prussia. Such is "the industrial and social equality" exploited by the fatuous American propagandists of "superior German kultur."

How has the German worker, earning less than it costs to keep a family, managed to get along? An investigation made by the Imperial Statistical Office showed that, out of 852 families, in 278 the wife had to work out. In 1913 T. St. John Gaffney, United States Consul General at Dresden, reported to the United States Department of State that a full third of the economic labor of the German Empire was performed by women; that German statistics showed there were 9,500,000 wage-earning women in Germany, which meant that every second woman earned her own living. In 1910 Mr. Gaffney reported that the work day for women had been reduced from eleven hours to ten hours daily, and eight hours on Saturday. As Mr. Gaffney was such a pro-German that he had to be removed from office by our Government, it can be assumed that he did not exaggerate the bad conditions.

Women in Strenuous Trades.

In 1905, according to an investigation made by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, there were more than 100,000 sweatshops in Berlin alone, and 80 per cent. of the home workers were women. The Berlin Chamber of Commerce, investigating 2,051 municipal employes, found that the wives of 20.2 per cent. worked for money. The majority earned from 75 cents to $1.50 a week; only 25 received more than $2.50 a week.

That young girls worked in canning factories from thirteen to eighteen hours a day, and on Sundays for ten to more hours, was brought out by an investigation made by the German Factory Workers' Union in 1905. Their wages were 3 to 4½ cents an hour.

Women have been enlisted in the most strenuous trades. Their average daily earnings in March, 1914, according to a report of the German Statistical Office, were:

	Cents.
Metal industry	.49
Engineering industry	.55
Electrical industry	.65
Paper industry	.55
Woodworking industry	.47
Chemical industry	.57
Stoneworking and pottery industry	.41
Food, drink and tobacco industry	.51
Leather and rubber industry	.67

Before the war about 64,000 women and girls were employed in the metal trades, working from nine to ten hours a day. In the *Soziale Praxis*, Berlin, April 19, 1916, the Federation of

German Metal Workers reported thus on the slavery of women in the metal trade:

"Even for men, and still more for women, work at flanging machines is too hard. * * * At these machines projectiles weighing from 22 to 82 pounds have to be lifted breast high and clamped to the bed; then unclamped and placed again on the floor. This entails a great physical strain. In order to earn a wage of 3 marks (71 cents) a day, a woman must perform this operation 75 or even 100 times."

In 1914, before the war, 7,265 women and 31,290 children were employed in coal and salt mines. According to a report made in 1914 by United States Consul General Henry H. Morgan at Hamburg, the number of children employed in German mines, mills, and factories in 1911 was: Under 14 years, 7,434 boys and 5,970 girls; 14 to 16 years, 332,882 boys and 172,535 girls. Of 518,821 children employed, 40,799 boys and 1,063 girls worked in mines; 29,164 boys and 8,398 girls worked in stone and earth trades; 55,821 boys and 12,027 girls worked in metal trades, and 67,258 boys and 4,917 girls worked on machinery. Since the war women and children have been recruited by countless thousands to fill the places of men taken away as cannon fodder for the Kaiser's armies.

Employment in trades for which only men were normally capable, combined with underfeeding, made many of these women unfit for motherhood. Infant mortality up to the beginning of the war was higher in Germany than in any country excepting Russia and Austria.

Infant Mortality Alarmingly Great.

Germany has claimed to be the innovator of the movement to reduce infant mortality, to take care of poor mothers, to give babies and children proper food and medical attention—in fact, the whole "child saving" system was claimed by the exponents of Teuton Kultur. As a matter of historical fact, this movement originated in France, before the Revolution, in 1786, when the Société de Charité was founded. Milk stations for babies were established in France a quarter of a century ago. Yet Germany has advertised her krippen, milk stations, clinics, maternity hospitals and other alleged social reforms to the degree that Socialist Bentall and perhaps many others were inclined to regard the possible imposition of such a wonderful government upon ourselves with acquiescence. Germany has never advertised the facts regarding infant mortality or child suicides. In this alone is a damning indictment of the Prussian system.

According to official figures the number of deaths per hundred of children under one year of age in the German Empire from 1910 to 1914 averaged 17, against 11 in France and 10.9 in England and Wales. The infant death rate per thousand in

1912, according to the report of the Prussian Medical Department, Ministry of the Interior, was: Berlin, 178; Dantzig, 203; Breslau, 203; Magdeburg, 202; Posen, 212; Düsseldorf, 146, and Hanover, 132. The death rate of children in the East Side of New York and the slums of other American cities has been exploited for their own purposes by various American radicals and Socialist reformers, who at the same time praised everything that was German. A death rate of 125 or 130 per thousand births in any American city would be regarded with great alarm. In 1912 the infant death rate per thousand in New York was only 105, and in New York there is a mixed population, including immigrants and uneducated foreigners. But in Germany, where the infant death rate in cities averaged 130 to 258 per thousand, there was no such problem. Why was there such a high rate of infant mortality in the German Empire?

Military Juggernaut Reaps Infant Victims.

The British Labor Party and Trade Union Commission investigating conditions of life and labor in Germany in 1910, inquired into the infant mortality rate. The investigators found that in the town of Gera, from 1898 to 1907, more than 30 per cent. of the children died before they were one year of age. Reviewing the infant death rate in the German textile industrial districts, the reasons given for the astounding conditions were:

"First—The fact that wages are so low that the wife is obliged to go to the mill to help keep the house going.

"Second—That prices of necessities are so high that a sufficient amount cannot be purchased, especially of meat, to keep the mother in a state of physical efficiency.

"Third—That a considerable number of the children are handed over to the care of neighbors or older children, and lose the close attention of the mother, who returns to the factory as soon after confinement as possible.

"Perhaps the principal reason has been overlooked by the Germans themselves. From the number of workmen's homes we visited and the inquiries we made, it is safe to assume that the average textile worker's family is housed in two small rooms, measuring twelve feet by nine feet, in a high building of five or six stories. It is the exception rather than the rule for a worker to have three of these rooms, unless he has other members of the family working; and the stuffiness of these rooms can be better imagined than described, when the family is all present."

According to statistics prepared by Breckh's, six-sevenths of the infants' deaths in Berlin were of bottle-fed babies—this despite the vaunted use of pasteurized milk. The death of a majority of these infants, therefore, must be ascribed to the physical condition of mothers who, to earn a meagre living, were driven to drudgery, to hard labor in fields, mines, factories and

shops. Overstrained, underfed, their health destroyed, unable to nourish infants, they brought into the world weaklings too physically unfit to survive.

Appalling Rate of Child Suicide.

And of those who did survive, an appalling percentage was driven to death by suicide. Perhaps there is nothing so revealing of the actual conditions in Germany, no such commentary on the government which seeks to impose its will on the world, as the death by their own hand of the little children of Germany. Why did these children seek escape by death from a life of happiness and folksong? Germany was pictured to American children as the home of Santa Claus, of the Christmas tree, of marvellous mechanical toys.

Yet in this Germany of alleged happy homes many children found death more alluring than life. In Saxony there were eight child suicides to every one in the United States, and in Berlin fifteen to every one in New York City. In the United States registration area the suicide rate for children from ten to fourteen years of age has been 0.55 per 100,000 population; in Bavaria it has been 1.55, and in Saxony 4.39. Bavaria has been less under the influence of Prussia than Saxony, where the working classes are hard-worked and underfed. In Alsace-Lorraine, where the Prussian influence has made the least impress, the suicide rate was only 0.85 per 100,000 population, or 0.30 more than that of the United States.

The suicide rate of adults in many parts of Germany was unparalleled in other parts of the world. It may be remarked that a low general rate of suicides prevailed in the Roman Catholic sections of Westphalia, the Rhine provinces and the Polish provinces of Prussia, while in the stretches from the North Sea along the Elbe to Bohemia, which were most affected by the Prussian system, a high rate of 30 to 35 per 100,000 prevailed. During the five years ending with 1913 the suicide rate per 100,000 in Berlin was 35.8. In New York City, where suicides are more especially marked among the foreign population, the rate was 17.2, and in London 11. During the same period the suicide rate per 100,000 population in the Kingdom of Saxony was 32.6, in the province of Brandenburg, exclusive of Berlin, 33.1. In the Kingdom of Bavaria, which is largely Roman Catholic, the rate was 16.2, and in Alsace-Lorraine, which has resisted Prussianization, only 15.5.

The great increase in longevity in Germany has long been one of the chief arguments of propagandists for German efficiency. But figures show that the death rate in New York City has decreased much more rapidly than in Berlin. According to the figures of Gustavus Myers, the actual gain in longevity in Germany for a period of thirty years was only 1.6 years.

Comparing the period from 1881-'92 with the four years from 1908-'12 the decrease in the death rate in New York was 39.9 while the decrease in Berlin was only 27.8 per cent. In short, health is not so well safeguarded in Germany as in America.

One of the other chief arguments for German efficiency has been the abolishment of the unemployed class. Figures show that the number of men out of work far exceeded the available positions. Just before the war there were 171 applicants for every 100 jobs, according to the figures of the employment bureaus in one German state. Clearly this understates the real situation since many men undoubtedly sought in vain for work without applying to an agency.

Pauperism Doubled in Ten Years.

Pauperism in any country is an unfailing index to "the just distribution of wealth" in that country. While Germany spent untold sums in advertising her model homes for workingmen, her insurance schemes and other alleged social reforms, she was significantly reticent regarding pauperism. Of course, if the pension system of Germany was what it was said to be there should have been no such thing as pauperism. In fact, it was claimed there were no paupers in Germany.

Dr. Friedrich Zahn, director of the Bavarian Royal Statistical Office at Munich, and the greatest authority on poor relief in Germany, read a paper at an international convention, held in 1912, impressively called "The Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography." Dr. Zahn presented facts and figures which proved that pauperism, increasing year by year, was a general condition throughout the German Empire. In Berlin, for instance, the number of persons receiving poor relief had increased from 31,358 in 1891 to 55,601 in 1909. From 1895 to 1909 between 9,000 and 10,000 persons were given poor relief in Hamburg. In Munich the number of paupers getting relief had more than doubled in five years; the number who received alms had increased from 11,133 in 1895 to 25,187 in 1900 although the city's population had decreased less than two-thirds. From 1905 to 1909 the poor relief expenses increased almost one-third in Frankfort-on-the-Main. In Nuremburg the number receiving alms increased from 9,030 in 1900 to 14,496 in 1908. In Düsseldorf the number of paupers relieved almost doubled in ten years. In all of the large German cities pauper burials were frequent. While the German military machine was in the making, while German manufacture and commerce expanded, while the world was thrilled with blustering boasts of German achievements, stark destitution increased among the masses throughout Germany.

Destitution Rampant in Richest Agricultural States.

Public expenditures for paupers and orphans in twenty-six German cities in 1910, according to Dr. Zahn, were:

City	Expenditure, 1910 Marks	Per capita expenditure Marks 1907	Marks 1910
Berlin	15,651,325	6.44	7.56
Hamburg	7,709,240	7.53	8.28
Munich	3,178,798	4.67	5.33
Leipsic	3,868,567	7.22	6.56
Dresden	3,305,722	5.07	6.03
Cologne	3,321,212	....	6.43
Breslau	2,107,812	3.49	4.12
Frankfort-on-Maine	3,085,527	6.62	7.45
Duesseldorf	1,811,947	5.71	5.05
Nuremberg	1,340,687	3.46	4.02
Hanover	1,408,183	4.32	4.74
Essen	1,228,104	3.67	4.17
Stuttgart	1,191,062	5.68	4.16
Magdeburg	1,114,466	4.56	3.99
Koeningsberg	1,041,324	4.61	4.23
Bremen	1,683,007	5.58	6.87
Dortmund	1,032,903	3.40	4.86
Kiel	1,079,219	6.23	5.10
Halle	842,104	4.14	4.66
Strassburg	886,753	3.12	4.96
Danzic	891,740	4.60	5.23
Aachen	1,090,036	5.93	6.98
Karlsruhe	580,902	2.55	4.33
Mayence	503,819	....	4.55
Wiesbaden	496,953	3.66	4.55
Augsburg	430,927	....	4.21

In some of these cities the cost of caring for sick paupers in hospitals was not included. In Bavaria, the richest agricultural state in the German Empire, the number of paupers relieved, according to Dr. Zahn, had increased from 189,484, in 1900, to 230,218, in 1911. Even at that the Bavarian statistical record was incomplete. Expenditures for poor relief in Bavaria increased from 9,442,955 marks, in 1897, to 17,460,000 marks, in 1911. In ten years from 1897 to 1906 about $26,000,000 was spent for poor relief. That destitution was not confined to the great cities was shown in the annually increasing expenditures for poor relief in two rural districts alone:

Year	Westphalia Marks	Rhenish Prussia Marks
1886	300,000	611,000
1890	330,400	700,000
1895	491,600	1,006,000
1900	615,700	1,349,000
1905	835,800	1,510,000
1906	817,300	1,504,000
1907	895,100	1,533,000
1908	984,000	1,715,000
1909	1,034,650	1,697,000

This increase in poor rural relief in the rural districts has been out of all proportion to the population. Yet the multipli-

cation of paupers went on with the development of the German state, the increase of German wealth, the develoment of German industry, and after the enactment and application of the so-called social reform laws. Does this indicate, as has been asserted, that there was a fairer distribution of wealth in Germany than elsewhere in the world?

Deprived of self-respect, branded as an outcast, the German pauper was doomed to end his days in the foul obscurity of hidden byways and the abominable barrack tenements. And what did he generally get? An average of $1.50 a month. An allowance of $3 to $4 was considered magnanimous and was most unusual. Because of these individual "benefits," as they are euphemistically called, the majority of paupers have been kept out of the almshouses, and superficial investigators swallowed the declaration of German officials that their almshouses were almost empty.

In the United States paupers are generally sent to almshouses. In this country the proportion of almshouse paupers per 100,000 of population had decreased from 116.6 in 1900, to 91.5, in 1910. And here is a significant fact: Of 84,190 paupers admitted to almshouses in 1910, 6,281 were negroes and 33,353 foreign-born whites, of which 5,531 were German born.

Crime Steadily on the Increase.

Since the United States entered the war the German press has referred with bitter cynicism to the alleged low standard of official and political integrity, as well as individual honesty, in this country. It may be assumed that the efficiency and integrity of a government may be interpreted by the absence of crime and the moral standard of the people. Without referring specifically to the profiteering scandals in Germany of the past year or more, or to the crime wave which has swept over the nation which designated treaties as mere scraps of paper, official statistics show that the extent of crime in the German Empire before the war was astounding. Evidence of this may be found in the "Imperial Statistics of the German Empire," Volume 228, dealing with "Criminal Statistics." Dr. Thos. A. F. Smith, author of "The Soul of Germany," compiled a table showing the convictions for various crimes in Germany and England. According to data gathered by Dr. Smith, there were in Germany in a period of ten years 250 convictions for murder, against 97 in England and Wales. Pointing out that the population of England and Wales is three-fifths that of Germany, Dr. Smith gives the following staggering comparisons:

	Germany 1897-'07	England 1900-'10
Maliciously and feloniously wounding	172,153	1,262
Murders	350	97
Rapes	9,381	216
Incest	573	56
Unnatural crimes	841	290
Illegitimate children	178,115	37,041
Divorce petitions	20,340	965
Malicious damage to property	25,759	358
Arson	610	278

Just as children were driven to suicide in Germany because of the intolerable conditions, so were a large proportion of children driven to crime. In 1908 1,957 persons were convicted of crimes causing death—of this number 176 were between twelve and eighteen. In the same year, of 13,562 persons convicted of crimes against morality 1,319 were between the ages of twelve and eighteen. From 1901 to 1910 about 178,000 illegitimate children were born each year, and, *according to German statistics*, 25 per cent of the children born in Berlin are illegitimate. Since the beginning of the war the German government—following its policy of fostering the production of "fodder for cannon"—has encouraged the propagation of male children by establishing a pension for all male infants born, and children born out of wedlock have been officially legitimatized. Writing on "Polygamy and the Collapse of the Family in Germany," Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis quotes the Berlin *Lokalanzeiger*, of March 7, 1916, as urging that "every girl should be given the right on reaching 25 years to have one child born out of wedlock, for which she should receive from the State an annual allowance." Documents found on the dead bodies of German officers, quoted by the Brooklyn clergyman, officially ordered the seduction of women by stalwart Hun soldiers for the callous and monstrous purpose of bringing about a wholesale propagation of Hun children. The German government in its warfare has carried out a policy of killing off Belgian and French women and children, and of making occupied territory uninhabitable, in order that the depleted peoples of Europe should not be able in the future to withstand the swarming Teuton breed. In the scientific, cold blooded purpose of increasing the Hun race, womanhood is being prostituted to the designs of imperial Germany in a manner unsurpassed even in the days before Christianity dawned upon the world.

Germany's Policy the Exploit Sham.

Well paid for their labor, comfortably housed, provided with beer gardens and free amusements, cared for in sickness and old age by the German system of pensions, the German working class from birth to old age enjoyed a social paradise such as existed nowhere else on the globe—that is what Americans were

told. That is what caused certain Americans to hazard the amazing declaration that it might not be so bad after all if the benevolent Prussian government came over here and took things in hand. Before the war, among all nations, Germany was the arch-hypocrite. Since the war she has established herself as the arch-criminal.

Ignoring all that has been accomplished in bettered working conditions, in wage compensation, in the relation of employers and employes by the American Federation of Labor and the Railway Brotherhoods, a host of malcontents, Socialist agitators, pro-German pacifists, I. W. W.-ites and statistical experts for years have sought to create discontent and dissatisfaction and to exploit their isms by foisting the German hoax upon the people of this country. And it is this very breed of fake uplifters, of pseudo millenarians who at this late day advocate compromise, a patched-up peace with that perfidious, hypocritical and criminal power. In America, it is true, we have been more prone to seek out and exaggerate defects than to recognize social progress and industrial betterment. But in Germany it has been the policy to gloss over actual conditions and exploit the sham. And it is all that is ugly, cruel and barbarous which the actual facts reveal behind this sham that the Prussian autocracy, for its own benefit, would inflict upon the world through a war unparalleled in callous crime in the annals of mankind. To maintain our precious birthright of freedom, all that civilization has gained for us, we cannot consider peace until that power is broken and that savage system of human enslavement utterly destroyed.

German "Efficiency."

With her braggart claims to social progress—which, as shown, facts totally disprove—imperial Germany also grandiosely blazoned the world with assertions about her supremacy in the arts and sciences, in inventions, medical discovery, and industrial efficiency, with conservation of man power and human energy. And the amazing thing was that, carrying out a gigantic bluff for fifteen years, she got away with it. The German nation, swollen with self-conceit, found its supreme expression in its bumptious Kaiser, who mouthed about his partnership with God and his commission from heaven. But did Germany's claims to supremacy in industry, invention and the arts have any more basis than her claims to superiority in social progress?

In the inventions which have revolutionized modern industry America has been the leader. So far as industrial efficiency is concerned, for 100 trained men in a certain industrial plant in the United States it took an average of 450 methodical, stolid, slow-moving Germans to do the same job in their own land. In medical science—in which Germany has especially claimed sovereign leadership—the most beneficent discoveries were by Englishmen, Frenchmen, Americans and a Russian.

But let us give Germany full credit for the efficiency in which she has become most expert—in the fiendish, destructive perversion of science and invention. Science in other nations has been devoted to the amelioration of mankind's ills. German science with plodding patience diligently sought the most efficient and deadly methods of destroying human life and inflicting human suffering—in poisoning wells and streams, in innoculating human beings and animals with loathsome diseases, and in the invention of the most hideous instruments of warfare. German science triumphed in the invention of poison gas and liquid fire. German efficiency, as a means of terrorization, was demonstrated in Belgium. Germany exhibited her savage efficiency in the treacherous killing of women and children on the high seas, in the bombing from the air of undefended towns and cities and of Red Cross hospitals.

Before the war Germany imposed the myth of her social and industrial greatness upon the world by blatant fabrication and shameless deception. Her successes in this war, as a matter of fact, have been the successes only of deceit, betrayal and treachery. Unable to defeat Russia and eliminate that country from the war by military action, Germany achieved the same result by the corruption of leaders whom the simple Russian people trusted. Unable to worst the Italian army with all her combined forces on the Austrian front, Germany brought about the Italian defeat by demoralizing the army through deceitful Socialistic propaganda from within. Frustrated and baffled in her desperate onslaughts against brave France, Germany sought to undermine that nation by defeatist propaganda such as that conducted by the anarchistic *Bonnet Rouge* and by Bolo Pasha. In underhand methods of deception and deceit Germany has uniquely proved her efficiency—but it is hardly a creditable efficiency. It is the efficiency of the coward and the bully, of the highwayman and the thug, of the creature who strikes in the back. It is the efficiency one would expect of the nation which declared all treaties to be scraps of paper, which sank the Lusitania, and shot Edith Cavell.

Germany regarded with frank aplomb and self-gratification the vast spy system which she wove in peaceful times and with which she enmeshed the unwary nations of the world. In some respects, it must be admitted, that spy system was efficient. Besides gathering military information, her spies were industriously engaged in pilfering the fruits of American inventive genius, and of the genius of other nations whom she is now fighting. These Germany unscrupulously appropriated as her own. She was manifestly efficient in theft. When it came to the outright robbery of inventions, plans and documents, Germany's professional sneak thieves and eavesdroppers competently carried out the will of their imperial masters. But where it came to gauging the temper of a nation, to comprehending the spiritual ideals and moral principles of peoples, they were

totally abysmal failures. German spies in England reported that that effete nation would not go to war if Belgium were attacked. German spies in France—whose miserable Hun souls were incapable of measuring the ideals and heroic soul of France—reported that France, morally corrupt and unprepared, could not withstand Germany. German spies were not able to discover that Foch could come back, or that he had an army in reserve. German spies, operating in the United States, contemptuously reported that America, interested only in dollars, would never go to war over the U-boat issue. The German propaganda—save among Socialists, the I. W. W., pacifists and motley radicals—could not be called successful. Despite the expenditure of untold millions, German efficiency failed to keep America out of the war. With all her underground ramifications of spies, Germany has not been able to interfere with the transportation of troops nor obstruct the nation in its military program. History will not fail to give Germany the place she deserves, and to give her full credit where credit is due. It will not be credit for social insurance laws, model tenements, for evolving a paradise for workers, or even for supreme gifts in beneficent medicine. History will accord to German efficiency and inventive skill credit for what it has done in the slaughter of humans, in efforts to debauch, debase and betray unsuspecting nations. It will give her full credit for all that is represented in the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

Much has been written, and by the very fellows who have carried on the social progress myth, about German science and invention. As no other nation had adopted a blow-hard policy of trumpeting its own superior greatness, German achievement was practically the only achievement we heard about.

What Germany Has Not Done in Scientific Invention.

In an article in *The National Magazine*, of September, 1917, Mr. Bennett Chappell takes up Germany's claim to leadership in scientific invention, and shows exactly what Germany *has not done*, and what other nations, especially America, have accomplished. Mr. Chappell cites the invention of the steamboat, by an American, as an event which opened up the free seas of the world for the wider use of mankind. It was not a German, but an American, Lieut. Maury, who, before the Civil War, charted ocean currents and established steamship lanes. The very charts that are used today all over the world were prepared under his direction.

What had German inventive genius to do with electricity? From Franklin to Edison, America has been the home of electrical invention. Where was the cotton gin, which has afforded cotton clothes as the common garb of the world, invented? Who invented the telegraph and the telephone? The submarine, the torpedo, the aeroplane, the bicycle and pneumatic tire? Did

Germans invent harvesting machinery, binders, disc-plows, threshers, washing-machines, and sewing machines? Did the moving picture machine, modern printing presses, the linotype and monotype, and piano player originate in the Fatherland? To America the credit for every one of these great and revolutionary inventions belongs.

The business life of the world has been advanced by the constructive genius of America. America is the home of the typewriter, the adding machine, the phonograph, the dictaphone and the detectaphone. Did the sky-scraper originate in Germany? Did Germans first use structural steel and brick or stone? Did they invent elevators? It was a Yankee who invented the first shoe machinery. "Drilling machines, glass blowing machinery, carpet weaving machinery, automatic machinery, all came first from America," writes Mr. Chappell. "Look over the records of our steel companies for comparative efficiency. The tin can is an American idea of efficiency, food-box making machinery another. What have we overlooked? Oh, yes, it was America who taught the world how to use reinforced concrete and build great dams and bridges—how to tunnel mountains and build great suspension and cantilever bridges." Mr. Chappell points out that Americans were the first to make alloy steel; that Americans invented air-brakes, car couplings and other life-saving appliances; that America inaugurated and still leads in the "Safety-first" movement; that automatic signals, pneumatic switches and sleeping cars were invented and developed in America. "If you took American inventive genius away from the world and only had German efficiency, where would the world get off?" asks Mr. Chappell. Americans, Mr. Chappell points out, invented the following:

Submarines	**Telephone**
Airplanes	**Harvesting machinery**
Torpedoes	**Gas engines**
Automobiles	**Railroads**
High explosives	**Typewriters**
Machine guns	**Electricity in all its forms**
Telegraph	**Modern printing presses**

"In manufacturing circles do we have to bend the knee to German efficiency? Hardly!" continues Mr. Chappell. "America practicalized steam railroads for long distance runs, invented the first Corliss engine and electric storage battery. We were the first to make gasoline and electric boats. The art of vulcanizing rubber as a basis for thousands of useful articles in every day use was made practical by the American, Goodyear, and our efficiency here has led the world since the beginning of the industry. We were the first to use alcohol commercially and make alcohol engines and boilers. The Germans, along with the rest of the world, laughed at us as we worked over rotten cabbage and garbage waste to make alcohol. Yet today their exploita-

tion of this idea is regarded as the great sign of Germany's much vaunted efficiency."

It was the Government of the United States that first organized in 1873 a weather bureau. Germany gained from us the knowledge of weather conditions which has enabled her to perfect her dream of the Zeppelin. Two technical scientific inventions of America are the barograph for measuring the height at which an aeroplane flies, and the spring thermometer for registering degrees of cold beyond 80, wherein mercury freezes. The mierophone which is used today to warn those on shore of the approach of ships is the invention of an American.

Mr. Chappell goes on to say:

"*The reason why the United States has led the world in efficiency is simple. We were the first nation to grant an individual the right to profit by his idea—by giving a patent. The first patent in America was issued by our first President, George Washington, and ran for a period of seventeen years. American brains have been 'at it' ever since. The American patent law is the father of all patent laws in the world today—in recognition of individual rights. The inventive genius of America has been given full swing, the individual initiative has been encouraged. Think of that, you who have been forgetting American efficiency.*

"The German spy system began long before the war. During the last fifty years, the United States has made world-strides in invention, in business management and industrial exportations, and Germany sent her lookouts—ostensibly to observe, but really to appropriate. There have been many instances of young Germans working in American foundries, burning the midnight oil and making drawings so as to utilize the fruits of American inventive genius and efficiency. In Germany they could supply skilled labor at half the cost, and successfully compete with America in her own market—even in the face of a high tariff. To secure the plans and ideas, without cost or loss of time, was the main consideration. Germany did not balk at the moral issue involved in this process of polite larceny."

What has Germany done for the health of the world? What has she originated in sanitation? In medicine? Mr. Chappell answers:

"Every step in the direction of sanitation as expressed in the modern bathroom and toilet facilities has been taken in America. What has this meant to the health of our cities? Look into the practice of medicine and find who discovered and used the first anesthetic, which has been the basis of all surgery and relief of pain. It was not a Germany efficiency expert—it was the American, Dr. Wells, who did this for the world, and first demonstrated it in an American hospital.

"Another American, Dr. Trudeau, showed that pure cold air, proper food and all sane, common-sense ways of living form the most efficacious treatment of consumption. Dr. Murphy, whose intestinal button has saved thousands of lives; Dr. Lazear, who died in proving that mosquitoes carry yellow fever and malaria; Dr. Carel (with the French Dr. Dakin), whose wonderful antiseptic treatment of wounds has shown marvelous results in France, and Dr. Abbott, discoverer of the hot wax treatment for burns—all these men are Americans. The most important discoveries in the medical realm are not attributable to Germans. Dr. Jenner, an Englishman, gave vaccine to the world; Dr. Lister, also English, was the father of antiseptics; France has given the Pasteur serums, the Roux antitoxin for diphtheria, the Curie radium and radio-activity discoveries; and the bacterial action of white corpuscles of the blood was the theory advanced by Dr. Metchnikoff, a Russian."

What about Germany's preeminence in chemistry? Surely, even if she has bluffed about other achievements, at least we must concede that in chemical discoveries, especially in coal-tar products, her claims have been legitimate. Townes R. Leigh, in an article published in the *Drug and Chemical Markets*, points out "that of the thirty chief men of science of the seventeenth century only three were of German blood; and, of twenty-seven of the eighteenth century, again only three were German." Although Germany exploited, and grew rich on, coal tar dyes, the production of coal tar dyes was the work of an English chemist, W. H. Perkins. An Englishman, Lightfoot, in 1863, produced aniline black; Verquin, a French chemist, produced the dyes known as magenta and rosaniline, while the important discovery of the sulphur dye was also the work of Frenchmen, Croissant and Brittonpière.

"When we recall that Samson slew a thousand Philistines with the jawbone of an ass," writes Mr. Leigh, "we intuitively wonder how many he would have slain if armed with the jawbone of a German propagandist, according to whom all things were made by Germans and without them was not anything made that was made. As much as the German has boasted, he has borrowed more; as much as he has talked, he has taken more."

Mr. Leigh presents facts in the history of chemical discoveries and development, and these facts conclusively prove that the Teutonic claim to preeminence in this science is just as hollow as the claim to superiority in social progress and in industrial and inventive achievements. The first chemical works in the world were established by Chaptal, near Montpelier, France. Among the bright names of those who gave the world the principles and fundamental laws by which the science of chemistry is governed—as given in the leading text book used in the fore-

most universities—the name of no German is to be found. Germany, says Mr. Leigh, did not discover a single one of these secrets of general chemistry. Liebig and Wohler, who in the nineteenth century made important contributions to the branch of synthetic chemistry, received their training from the French. Mr. Leigh continues:

"When we look over a catalogue of the chemical elements we are at once impressed with the very small number of useful ones discovered and first examined by Germans. Not a component of the air he breathes was discovered by a German. Oxygen is credited to Priestley, an Englishman; nitrogen, first recognized by Rutherford, a professor in Edinburgh University; carbon dioxide, isolated by Black, a Scottish chemist and physicist; helium, krypton, xenon and neon, discovered and first studied by British subjects, Lockyer, Ramsay, Crookes and Rayleigh. Not an element in water was discovered by any German. Hydrogen was discovered by Cavendish, the noted English chemist. Not an element in the salt with which we savor our food was discovered by any German. Its chlorine is a gift of that productive investigator, Scheele, a Swede; its sodium from the versatile Davy, of London. The indictment which has been brought against German chemists concerning the elements in air, water and salt may be extended to cover the elements found in seventy-five thousand other substances, including nearly all of the synthetic compounds used in the world's trade."

Coal was first distilled, and coke, tar and gas obtained, in 1739 by Dr. Clayton, of Kildare. A Scotch nobleman, the Earl of Dundonald, less than fifty years later, patented a process of extracting coal tar in commercial quantities. Coal gas was first used as an illuminant in 1792 by William Murdock, an Englishman. "Naphthalene, used chiefly in the manufacture of indigo," continues Mr. Leigh, "was discovered in 1820 by Garden; benzol, the parent substance of the most important dyes, was discovered in illuminating gas in 1815 by Faraday; anthracene, largely used in the synthesis of Turkey-red, was first produced by Dumas, of France; toluene, used both for making dyes and the powerful explosive, T. N. T., was first obtained by Mansfield; and picric acid, also employed in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, was first prepared by Peter Woulfe, a London chemist." Mr. Leigh points out that the miner's safety lamp, by which the hazards of coal mining were largely removed, is the invention of Sir Humphrey Davy. W. H. Perkins, the English chemist, not only produced in 1856 the first coal tar dye, but perfected a method of manufacturing alizarin, whereby the use of madder in making the dye was rendered unnecessary and the vast acreage formerly devoted to the cultivation of this plant was given over to cereals and other crops.

It is true that Germany forged ahead in the manufacturing of dyes, and that in 1913 she exported twelve times as much synthetic color as was manufactured in the United States. But

in this, as in other industries, she simply appropriated and battened upon the genius and work of others, and, while covering her malfeasances and thefts by impressive boasting, continued her outlaw career as camouflaged highwayman among the nations.

German Commercialization of Musical Prestige.

Blandly ignoring France, England and Italy, and contemptuously dismissing America as a country whose highest form of literature and art is found in newspaper advertisements and magazine covers, and whose noblest form of music is "ragtime," Germany lauded her own supremacy in music, painting, sculpture and literature.

Consider music. Germany has asserted with finality that she has been supreme in this art. And just as we tacitly accepted her other braggings, we never paused to question the legend of her musical superiority. Germany has produced some great musicians, but let it be noted they were not Prussian, but South German. How did she encourage music? How did she foster the rare genius that did find its birth in the Fatherland? Some light on Germany's place in music is given in an article by John C. Freund in the October, 1918, issue of *Musical America*, which answers these questions. Mr. Freund says:

"Through the excellent German musicians and music teachers who came to this country in years past, through the musical conductors, principally Germans, continuous propaganda was made to the effect that a musical education could not be really secured in the United States, so one had to go to Germany, especially to Berlin or Dresden, for it. Writers on the American press were so imbued with the German idea that they turned the cold shoulder to French, Italian, and particularly English music. Such music, indeed, barely existed for them. In fact, take our leading critics for years. They were so saturated with 'the German myth' that they went so far as to declare that such an idea as an American composer was preposterous. He did not exist, and he never would. As for 'musical atmosphere,' so-called, why that existed only in Germany.

"So we have ample evidence that the German virus had been so injected into the blood of the American people that if a conductor passed away, there was only one thing to do, and that was to cable to Berlin to find out who was out of a job, or who would accept from six to ten times as much money as he ever saw before, to come over here and help us musical barbarians out of our dilemma.

"While we have received with complacency, and, indeed, subserviency, the criticism that Germany has hurled at us all the time, that we are a non-musical people, it has never occurred to anybody to throw the limelight on Germany.

"The finest symphony orchestra among the German-speaking people is not a Berlin orchestra, but the Vienna Philharmonic.

And that is not up to the standard of the New York Philharmonic nor of the Boston Symphony. The greatest opera orchestra is not at the Berlin Opera House but at the Royal Opera House, in Dresden, and that orchestra, in the opinion of competent and unbiased experts, is not up to the standard, by any means, of the present orchestra in the Metropolitan in New York.

"To hear people talk, one would suppose that all the great conductors came from Germany. They didn't. Hans Richter was born in Hungary, educated in Vienna. Nikisch is a Hungarian by birth, family and education. Gustav Mahler was a Bohemian. Seidl, the great Wagner conductor, for years with us at the Metropolitan, was a Hungarian. Mottl, a Viennese, born in Vienna. Weingartner, a Dalmatian. Stransky is an Austrian. So is Kunwald. As a matter of fact, Germany, in a generation, has produced only one great conductor outside of the late Theodore Thomas, namely, Hans von Bülow.

"Now let us take some of the great musicians, often classed as Germans. Kreisler is a Viennese. Kubelik is a Bohemian. Auer, the renowned violin teacher, is a Hungarian. Among the pianists, Rosenthal came from Austria. Sauer is a Viennese, though born in Hamburg. D'Albert was born in Glasgow, Scotland, while De Pachman is a Russian.

"Now so far as opera is concerned. Italian opera in Germany is a weird thing. Anybody who has ever heard 'Aida,' especially in a minor German city, will agree.

"Only recently Dr. Richard Strauss suggested, as a means of doing away with what he called 'Germany's operatic misery,' that three or four of the cities of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, or more, should get together and combine their resources, so as to get something like a decent standard of operatic performances.

"If you want to hear a fine Wagner performance, you need not go to Germany. You can hear it right here in New York or Chicago.

"Prices for opera, it is true, are cheap, in Germany, one of the reasons being the poor salaries paid to the singers, especially to the chorus and musicians. And then there is the state and municipal support given to opera.

"Berlin is the piano center of the world. Admitted. But few of the concerts are of high rank. One of the reasons is that so many young people, especially young Americans, are anxious to start concert careers there. They spend money to get criticisms from the German press, which are worth little or nothing.

"There are many fine military bands in Germany, but not one superior to our Sousa's, as was proved when Sousa took his band through Europe not so long ago.

"There are some fine teachers in Germany, but by no means superior to the German teachers and others in this country,

whether for instrumental or vocal work. In the case of leading teachers, unless a student is well advanced and has considerable talent, he or she is apt to be handed over to a 'vorbereiter'—or assistant—generally a pupil who is paying his lessons that way.

"To hear Germans talk—that is, Germans in Germany—you would think that as soon as a celebrated composer brings out a new work, it will be produced in Berlin. Before six months, New York will have it, and that will be months before it will be heard in Berlin. In Berlin the people are so over-sated with music that they have become blasé. They are musically over-educated.

"The result of the high degree of musical knowledge and culture in Germany is that it has been used as a cloak for an army of fakers, who pose as musical experts and teachers, whose special prey are Americans.

"Let us never forget that all the great composers of whom Germany is so proud today, including Liszt, who was, by the bye, more Italian than German, never received any recognition from their own compatriots until it was too late, or till after they were dead, like Schubert. Read the biography of Wagner and realize how he was maligned by his compatriots, the Germans, till the crazy King Ludwig of Bavaria took compassion on him.

"In all this madness there was method! Not alone because it brought money to the grist mills in Germany that were grinding out war munitions, preparing food supplies for the great day when the strike would be made for world dominion, but because the German High Command realized long ago that through the German music, through the German musicians, through the German conductors, they had access to the innermost circles of life, not only all over Europe, but in this country, and as we know through the internment of Dr. Muck of the Boston Symphony, of Dr. Kunwald, of the Cincinnati Symphony, they used this power not only for propaganda, but for the most nefarious assaults upon the very welfare and lives of our people."

Teuton Vandalism Unparalleled Since Burning of Alexandrian Library.

In an article on "Germany, Patron of the Gracious Arts," T. Everett Harré, the novelist, considers Germany's vainglorious claims to eminence in literature, painting and sculpture. Mr. Harré says:

"In the early days of the great war, when the world stood aghast at the spectacle of frightfulness wrought in Belgium, many people asked how it was possible for the quiet, simple, home loving Germans suddenly to change into demoniac murdering and burning hordes. The stunned world saw cathedrals and

edifices of incomparable beauty given wantonly to the flames. Since the burning in the fourth century of the famed library of Alexandria, containing the most precious heritage of literature and learning then in the world, including the volumes of Pergamus and the poems of Sappho, history has accounted no such monstrous crime against the intellectual and spiritual life of mankind. How could the Germans, who chiefly prided themselves on their 'kultur,' wallow in such needless, wanton vandalism? How could the people, who boasted of such superior literary achievements, consign to the flames the famed library of Louvain? Could a people of genuine culture commit such sacrileges against religion, learning, art and literature? A people of genuine culture could not. And the fact is that the Germans have not been a people of genuine culture.

"Germany with trumpets announced her adoption of Shakespeare, and while she did not go so far as to claim that Shakespeare was a German, she did assert that the immortal bard was better appreciated and understood in Germany than in England. In fact, Shakespeare came into his own only among the intellectual Germans. In modern literature Germany has declared herself far ahead of any other nation—more liberal, more advanced. She produced figures showing the annual production of books in the Fatherland and proved thereby that the German masses were better read than the general public of any other country. In typical Teuton fashion she proved her literary advancement by statistics! But let us consider what Germany has actually done.

"It is true that in literature Germany has struck one new note. That note is the morbid analysis of sexuality and sexual aberration. Germany's modern poetry is represented by Marie Madeline, who has put into verse subjects generally confined to the study of psycopathies, and translations of whose work would be impossible in English. In modern drama she has been represented by Wedekind, whose revelations of the sexual viciousness of childhood are admittedly original, and who has succeeded in making even prostitution unique in its depravity. The novels that were most popular in Germany up to the outbreak of the war—the German 'best sellers'—dealt with subjects outside the pale of polite discussion in any other country, and at that they lacked the excuse the 'broadest' French fiction could claim—literary finish and artistry. Among the swarm of German propagandists who infested America after the advent of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg in 1914, was one Hans Heintz Ewers. It was part of Herr Ewers's commission to boost the cultural and literary achievements of his exalted Fatherland. The variety and extent of Herr Ewers's activities are probably known to the Department of Justice, for some time ago agents of the United States Government saw fit to intern the author of one of the Kaiser's favorite poems. This poem which particularly appealed to His Majesty had been reprinted by the

Kaiser at his imperial expense and many thousands of copies had been distributed in Germany. Hans Heintz Ewers was one of the most popular of modern German novelists, and perhaps the most widely read of his romances, a 'German best seller,' dealt with a topic so revolting, and told a story so unspeakably shocking, that the plot could not even be discussed in a self-respecting mixed American company. The popularity of such books in itself is an index to Teutonic literary taste. As a matter of fact, what novel of any distinction has Germany produced? What poet of universal appeal? What essayist distinguished by beauty and felicity of language? The suggestion of beauty of style in German in itself seems absurd.

"If Germany had produced any great literature surely the world would know of it, for no nation has done so much by compulsory methods to force its language and 'kultur' upon other peoples. Is the language of 'kultur' itself in anyway associated with literature? We speak of the language of Chaucer and Shakespeare. One never hears of Addisonian German. English song goes back to Caedmon, who wrote in the seventh century; Beowulf, the Anglo-Saxon epic, dates from the eighth or ninth century. Where was German literary art at that time? Did Germany have a contemporary to the Venerable Bede? English literature, and French and Italian literature, began when the German hordes were still savage.

Wagner Operas Based on Legendary Tales of Norse, British and French.

"Did Germany ever present a constellation such as that of the Elizabethan age? Where are her peers to Shakespeare, Spencer, Milton, Marlowe or Ben Johnson? To Samuel Johnson, Dean Swift and Oliver Goldsmith? What poets has she produced who match even the more modern English singers? Does one even think of the German language as a vehicle for poetry? Can one by any stretch of the imagination think of Keats's 'Endymion'—that poem of rainbow light and moonshine—as having been written in cumbrous, uncouth German? Can one conceive of Shelley's 'Adonais' as rendered in the German tongue? The German language simply could not carry the music peculiar to Swinburne. Did the spirit of democracy ever find poetic voice in Germany such as it found through Shelley? Is there a German parallel to 'Prometheus Unbound'? Did Germany give birth to any such apostle of liberty as Byron? Did she have any worthy contemporary of Wordsworth and Tennyson? The Germans, it must be conceded, have produced Goethe, Schiller and Heine. Goethe and Schiller were not Prussians, but South Germans, and Heine was a Jew. Yet none of these names is a universal household word. So far as Heine was concerned, he was hounded and persecuted in Germany. He was saved from starvation by the generosity of a French royal patron and to this

day the Kaiser has refused to permit a statue to be erected in his honor in the Empire. 'Faust,' the most famed German literary production, is not even popularly read among the German masses, and yet, it is notable and significant that 40 to 50 years ago a popular ten-cent edition of 'Faust' was issued by Harper and Brothers and was widely read by the 'barbarian Americans.' The whole theme of 'Faust'—the spiritual struggle between good and evil—is above the head of the Prussian. As a matter of fact, 'Faust' is generally known to the world through the medium of an opera composed by Gounod, a Frenchman. The Persian poet, Omar Khayyam, is universally better known and more widely read than any German poet. The literature of the Arabians has had a greater world influence than any literature of the Germans. Singularly, Germany has affected to scorn the literature and art of her neighbor nations, despite the fact that Italian literature goes back to Petrarch and Dante and French literature to the Romance troubadors and trouveres. In line with her unscrupulous policy of appropriating what belongs to others, Germany has sought to claim Dante, Houston Stewart Chamberlain—the Englishman who became a naturalized Prussian propagandist—having put forth to the amusement of the world the preposterous claim that Dante was of Teuton origin.

"What has Germany given that is original? The story of Parsifal and the Holy Grail, which Wagner put into opera, and which the Germans have exploited as their supreme religious epic, a peculiarly German property, originated with the French. A French trouvere, Guyot, was the first to compose in the twelfth century a poem on the subject of the Holy Grail, and it was a century later that the legend—which became the subject of German story and music—was taken over by a German, Wolfram von Eschenbach, and put into literary form. The story of Tristan and Isolde, which forms the theme of the finest of Wagner's operas, was not German, but was the subject of many metrical tales in the Romance language, which were versified by the early French minstrels from more ancient British authorities. The story was first taken from the French and given in German by Gottfried of Strasburg, who lived in the early part of the thirteenth century. The mythological lore which Wagner made the basis of his 'Niebelungenlied'—that whole imaginative world of gods and heroes—originated with the Norse and Scandinavians and was not, as the Germans have asserted, native with them. In ancient as in modern times the Germans simply took what other peoples originated. The native stories and legends which were popular in Germany in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were noted only by a ponderous and coarse humor. That was their only originality. The most famous folk book, 'Till Eulenspiegel' narrated the story of one Eulenspiegel, who was baptised three times in mud—a typically Teuton fancy—and recounts just such coarse and burlesque adventures as would

appeal to the heavy German mind. From the earliest to modern times what has been known as German wit has been only coarse buffoonery and clumsy vulgarity. Modern German wit has been chiefly represented in the obscene and profane periodicals, 'Jugend' and 'Simplicissimus.' The shocking and ribald blasphemies of 'Simplicissimus' in cartooning Deity and jeering at and ridiculing God, in making jokes of the most sacred beliefs of mankind, oddly parallel the sacrilegious attitude of the vulgar Kaiser as to his relations with God. The only difference is that the Kaiser lacks even impious humor, but the blasphemy in both cases reveals a revolting lack of reverence and human decency that is peculiarly German, and the affront to God and the spiritual instincts of mankind are the same.

"Germany has produced two modern dramatists of excellent merit, Hauptmann and Sudermann. Germany has not produced a single dramatist of the stature of Molière, nor a Rostand, nor a single craftsman such as Sardou. None of her dramatists ranks with Ibsen, a Scandinavian.

"How does German literature compare with that of 'effete France', for instance? France, with her Villon, Verlaine and Baudelaire. Does Germany have a singer the equal of any of these? Has she produced any novelist who ranks with Victor Hugo, Balzac, Flaubert, Gautier and Anatole France? Any essayist who rivals Montaigne or Pascal? Any equal to Rabelais or Voltaire? When Frederick the Great, the brains of the Hohenzollerns, wanted to get in touch with real culture he summoned Voltaire to his court. Frederick the Great, like Nero, was a musician and poet—*sic!* He played the flute and, like his descendant, William II, wrote verse. His flunkeys, like the toadies of Nero, applauded his verse; but when he sent them to Voltaire for criticism that frank Frenchman remarked, "See, the King sends me some of his dirty linen to wash.' Compare Germany with any nation, and how does she measure? Has she produced any stylist in her language who matches Ruskin and Walter Pater in English? Has she produced any literary critic equal to the English Matthew Arnold, to Taine and Sainte Beuve, of France? Has she produced any master of the short story equal to de Maupassant, the Frenchman, Kipling, the Englishman, or O. Henry, the American? Has she produced any writer of fantasies whose name may be mentioned in the same breath with that of Edgar Allen Poe? Is there any modern German dramatist, poet and philosopher possessing the transcendental imagination, the exquisite delicacy of Maeterlinck, the Belgian? Italy has given the world Boccaccio, Manzoni and D'Annunzio; Spain, Cervantes and Ibanez; Poland, Sienkiewicz; Russia, Tolstoy, Tourguenief, Dostoyevsky, Merejkovsky and Gorky. Germany has not a single novelist who ranks near any one of these. Not a single first-rate novelist.

"Germany has made much of her leadership in philosophy. No one would desire to disparage the intellect of Immanuel Kant,

and yet the question arises—what single philosopher has Germany given the world who has shed actual light on the mystery of human existence, whose words have guided and ennobled, who has helped humanity in its upward climb as did Plato, Socrates, Confucius and Marcus Aurelius? Among all her philosophers Germany has produced no such standard-bearer of the truth as Ralph Waldo Emerson. Marcus Aurelius, a Roman, and Emerson, a modern American, have both contributed a philosophy which is helpful in mankind's struggle toward greater justice and righteousness, and which is applicable to individuals and races striving toward moral betterment. What philosophy has Germany given that has encouraged and helped the world toward democracy, toward greater spirituality of thought and conduct? No such philosophy came from Hegel, who lacked even the power of lucid self-expression. No such philosophy came from Schopenhauer, who sought to rob mankind of all qualities of goodness and designated God as an illusion. No such philosophy came from Neitzsche, whose monstrous teachings of the superman who is above good and evil perhaps did more to poison German thought and bring Germany to her ruin than any other thing. It was Neitzsche who gave the Hohenzollerns the philosophy which they applied in Belgium and Northern France, and which condoned outrages without parallel in the onslaught for world domination. It was Rudolph Eucken, the modern German philosopher, who pictured Germany as the sturdy young oak among the nations which should grow up, branch out, strangle all of its weaker brothers and dominate the earth. The Socialist philosophy of Karl Marx is a belly-philosophy, a philosophy which ignores the soul of man and its aspirations and reduces life to mere material necessity. It is a brutalizing, earthy philosophy, blind to the dreams of the brain, valuing only the work of the hands, which would reduce humankind to a dead level of standardization. And it was this very philosophy which the Prussian autocracy applied in the commercialization of modern Germany. German philosophy has been planted firmly in the earth; its eyes have not peered above the horizon and seen visions among the clouds. Is it not significant that in her philosophy, her novels and dramas, Germany affords so little that is exalting and inspiring? Scorning the transcendental, the poetic, the imaginative, the altruistic, does it not seem that for a mess of pottage of material prosperity Germany forfeited her human birthright to spiritual ideals, 'the living ray of intellectual fire?' Germany was tempted by her evil genius with the lure of making bread from stones and of possessing the kingdoms of the world. Her very philosophy, her so-called literature, are an expression of that spiritual and moral fall.

"Without a great literature, Germany simply sought to cover her deficiency by empty claims. Among the nations she has been the parvenu. Her entire procedure in attempting to gather to herself the trappings of 'kultur,' intellect

and respectability, has been concretely illustrated in the home of any newly rich German-American brewer. The St. Louis brewer's home, cluttered miscellaneously with cheap art, meretricious paintings, and libraries of books bought wholesale to fill the shelves, epitomizes German culture. The brewer has shelves of books, but they are not read. He is satisfied with the appearance. His culture is just rank, unashamed 'fake.'"

Painting and Sculpture Among the Huns.

Long before Germany reached out to grab territory belonging to other peoples, she sought, as we have seen, to appropriate the fruits of others' minds. With characteristic Teuton hoggishness she sought to corner for herself the very heights of Parnassus. In his article, Mr. Harré says: "It was a spectacle of the belly-god seeking to filch the laurels of Apollo, of the bristling wild boar seeking to ride the steed Pegasus." In considering Germany's claims to pre-eminence in painting and sculpture, Mr. Harré goes on to say:

"What great art has Germany produced? What masterpieces of painting and sculpture? What sublimely beautiful forms of architecture?

"Italy leads the world with Michael Angelo, da Vinci, Raphael, Benvenuto Cellini and Titian, supreme masters. France has produced Millet, Corot and Meissonier; England, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Millais, Constable; America, Whistler and Sargent; Spain, Murillo and Sorolla. After the Frenchman, Rodin, the greatest modern sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, is an American. What masters has Germany given the world, what names that conjure magic? There was Lenbach, who painted the famous 'Iron Chancellor'—a grim expression through a hard human face of imperial German savagery. Lenbach, in violation of the canons of art, made his paintings with the assistance of photographs of the subjects. What has Germany to offer to match the achievements of her neighbors, the despised Dutch? In the annals of Germany, has there been a Rubens or Rembrandt? German art, so-called, has taken one form in conventional lachrymose religious pictures, popularly reproduced in prints, in which the sacred personages are endowed with a Teutonic physiognomy and in which even the weeping Magdalens indicate a Teutonic opulence of flesh. The women of German art are universally hefty. They are high-colored, buxom. The saints and virgins are so flagrantly physical one can hardly picture the representations as being those of members of the spiritual kingdom. Of course, this depiction of womanhood is the sort that must appeal to the Teutonic imagination. The glorious Brunhildes are simply muscular Amazons. They would tip the scales where the average American male would fearfully decide that for his health's and soul's sake he must take to riding or golf. A comparison of these large ladies

with the ethereal women of Dante Gabriel Rosetti illuminatingly reveals differences of racial ideals in feminine beauty. Another school of art, most popular in Germany, is the immortalization in oils of large baskets of fruit, platters of juicy beeves, and of barons or monks holding up with gusto foaming steins of beer. This is no doubt the artistic expression of the sublime Teuton stomach. Balzac, inspired by a sense of humor, once invited to a banquet a party of friends, and when they arrived at his house they found the banquet prepared—in the shape of a table laden with mimic delicacies drawn upon the wall of his dining room. No German could possibly exercise sufficient imagination to enjoy such a purely aesthetic repast, but it may be that the unsatisfied appetites of the underpaid, underfed, food-and-beer-loving masses explains the popularity of these chromos of food and drink.

"Germany has declared that she has produced great sculpture. Let this at once be admitted. Her archaeologists went out to Greece and Asia and with picks and shovels produced from the soil statues hewn thousands of years ago by the ancients, which they carried off to enhance the royal palaces and museums of Berlin. It is a question whether this was inspired so much by a love of beauty as by a lust for loot.

"When the ravening Huns swept through Belgium, burning and otherwise destroying cathedrals, churches and other rare edifices, a German newspaper excused this vandalism by declaring that the razed structures would be replaced by more beautiful edifices, that all the inferior effete art destroyed would be replaced by a superior art. That 'superior architecture and art' were, of course, German. In those anxious days before the German drive on Paris was halted, what one logically expected, should the Germans reach Paris, was that Teuton efficiency would convert Notre Dame into a brewery and the Louvre into a sausage factory, although it is more probable that the Gothic glory of Notre Dame would have been such an eyesore to the Huns that they would have wrecked it with fiendish glee, and with the purpose of replacing it with a more robust and utilitarian form of architecture. Probably in keeping with the shape of his head, the Hun mind runs to square heavy buildings, devoid of delicacy. And, strangely like the insane and mentally unbalanced, he delights in bright, conflicting colors. This is expressed in German churches, with their artificial flowers and gaudily coated statuary. It is expressed in the ensemble of the average Teuton home, with its glazed porcelain, red and green glassware, hectic embroideries, and florid chromos. It is expressed in the court of Potsdam, as extravagant and exaggerated in its brummagem trappings as the court of an opera bouffe. It has reached over to this country and finds an expression, as I have said, in the newly-rich German brewer's establishment. The whole note is sheer lack of taste. If the Teuton stands alone in any original characteristic it is in this. It is right here that you find the

essential difference, the dividing line, between the Teuton and other nationalities. G. K. Chesterton has said the Teuton lacks the mental quality of being able to see other people's point of view. That is because of this essential lack, this absence of a mental connecting link, of sympathy in appreciation. The Hun's mind is isolated, peculiar. He can't think as people with delicacy of feeling, fineness of appreciation, refinement of thought, honor, consideration of others, courtesy, tolerance and self-abnegation—which constitute taste—can think. This poverty of mind explains his so-called art; it explains his politics, his dealings with other peoples. It explains his empty bragging, his claims to other peoples' achievements; it makes clear the point of view which designated treaties as scraps of paper. It makes clear, too, how the German breed—instinctively realizing and resenting its deficiency, and therefore hating any achievement and beauty it could not itself attain—could burn the Library of Louvain and the Cathedral of Ypres. 'Beauty is truth,' said Keats, 'truth beauty.' An apprehension of beauty, as well as an apprehension of truth, certainly seems to sum up what the Prussian entirely lacks."

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